

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents some theories related to this study. It covers the concept of language, the function of language, and novel.

2.1 The Concept of Language

The origin of language has been questioned through the ages. There are so many speculations on language origin. According to Yule (2010: 1), in Charles Darwin's vision of the origins of language, early humans had already developed musical ability prior to language and were using it to charm each other. Basically this vision is contrast from the typical image that our early ancestor as rough characters wearing animal skin and not very charming, but this speculation is interesting in telling about how language may have originated.

The study of language belongs to linguistics. This concerns about the structure of language itself that divided into some studies, like syntax, phonetics, semantics, morphology, and discourse analysis. Edward Sapir in Mesthrie, Swann, Deumert, & Leap (2000: 1) defined the language as follows :

Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols. These symbols are, in the first instance, auditory and they are produced by the so-called 'organs of speech'.

As stated on the statement above that language is a tool of communication to express ideas, feelings, and also orders in which they produce a sound by organ of speech.

The modern linguist perceives language as a system of arbitrary vocal symbol used for human communication (Wardhaugh as cited in Mesthrie, Swann, Deumert, & Leap, 2000). It means that spoken words which integrate sounds with meaning are the primary building blocks of language. There is no significant connection between the form of a word and its meaning, for example the term 'dog' in English indicates to a particular animal, not by a specific connection between the sequence d-o-g and the animal. The Swiss linguist, Ferdinand de Saussure points the arbitrariness of linguistic symbol by differentiating between the 'signifier' (the word for a concept) and the 'signified' (the concept denoted by the word) that are called as the 'linguistic sign'. There are three types of signs distinguished by the US philosopher Charles Peirce in his general theory of communication systems (Nothas cited in Mesthrie, Swann, Deumert, & Leap, 2000)

- A **symbol** involves an arbitrary relationship between sign and object, but which is understood as a convention, for example a green light as a traffic signal 'go'.
- An **index** involves a logical relation between sign and object (such as cause and effect), for example a weathercock, which stands for the wind but which is directly influenced by the wind direction.
- An **icon** involves a relationship whereby the sign replicates some characteristic of the object: for example a drawing of a cat replicates some features of the shape of a cat.

So, language is a system of communication to convey information with using organ of our speech to produce a word or arbitrary symbol which in this case that the word and its meaning do not have a special connection between the two of them.

2.2 The Function of Language

The analysis of language use in everyday conversation and situation is part of the branch of linguistics study named discourse analysis. It investigates how people communicate with each other (either by speaking or writing) in everyday situations. From the study of language use is related to the function of language, the structures of text, and the connection between text and context.

Language has some functions. A main function of language is conveying information (referential). The addresser has a talk with addressee discussing about something in particular like describing a place, the situation around them, and etc. Then, it has social and expressive function. It means that we express our feelings to others (e.g. thanking, apologizing, insulting, etc). Also, Schffrin (2006) stated that we can use language to influence others and persuade them toward action by demonstrating.

As mention by Geoffery Leech as cited in UK Essay (2018), there are five functions of language :

1. Informational

It focuses in giving information from the speaker to listener. Also, this function is assumed as most important function, for example: the capital city of Indonesia is Jakarta, Soekarno was the first president of Indonesia.

2. Expressive

It is used to express feelings and attitudes, for example: if you feel mad at someone and you do not want to be bothered, so you can say “go away!”

3. Directive function

It is used to influence the behavior or attitudes to the other such as giving request and command, for example: help me, please! Do your homework right now!

4. Aesthetic function

It is used to create an artistic effect. The speaker tends to use this function to express idea and feeling in choosing words that is considered aesthetically, for example: when the girl love the book she reads, she prefer to say “What a *fascinating* story!” instead of saying interesting or good.

5. Phatic

It is used for normal talks to keep the communication lines open, for example:

Hi! Hello! How are you?

As far as the researcher knows that language is used for communication between the speaker and listener in verbal language. Other than that, those language functions are also used in a writing form or it is called as written language. Novel and short story are the example of written language. Those two

works of literature tend to use an expressive function within its content, because the writer wants to show and express their feelings towards this work using the character as the medium. It is also applied in the movie in which this work using verbal communication through the entire scenes, but the difference is that movie has many ways in conveying information. Other than that, the author of novel and short story usually put some conversations between each character in their work. It means that novel, short story, and movie have many of language functions used in the conversation.

According to Jakobson in Schffrin (2006: 192), there are six functions of language :

1. Referential function

It focuses on the speech situation, contextual information. This function helps the addresser to deliver messages and give information to the listener, for example: she was born on 23 July 1997, J.K. Rowling is known as a British author.

2. Phatic function

It is related to the interaction (contact) between the participants in communication. It can be noticed in greetings, (e.g. 'How are you?', 'Hi!', 'Where are you?'), to prolong the conversation (e.g. 'Really?' 'How about this?') , or to discontinue the dialog (e.g. 'Bye!' 'See you!', 'Okay').

3. Poetic function

This function shows that the use of language as a symbol of something that we conveyed. It focuses on the message itself and also it usually uses the

art of words. Poetic function is usually found in poetry, for example: you are my sunshine in a rainy day. This sentence expresses that someone can make a comfort when she/he feels sad.

4. Emotive function

This function shows the emotional state of the addresser to express the feelings for certain purpose. It is usually exemplified by the interjections (e.g. 'Awesome!', 'Oh No!', 'Wow!' 'What a beautiful view!')

5. Conative function

It concerns in commanding of the addressee to do something and focuses on the relation of the addressee to the interaction (e.g. 'Open it!', 'Check this out', 'get out!')

6. Metalinguistics function

This function is focusing on the code in communicating to discuss, describe, and clarify the language itself. So this language function indicates the ability to explain, name, criticize its own feature, and also to check whenever the addresser and addressee use the same code when they talk about language, for example: "what do you mean by synonyms?"., "What are you saying?"., "The synonyms are different words that reflect the same meaning."

Jakobson in Soeparno (2002: 7) has said that language has six aspects, they are addresser, context, message, contact sign, code, and addressee.

1. Addresser

It is the person who gives the message. Also, it can be called as the sender, for example: you tell your friends that you will have a birthday party in your house tonight. It means that you give them information so that you are called as a sender or addresser.

2. Context

It is the condition that describes the situation between the speaker and the listener, such as where the conversation takes place, when it happens, and what topic is being discussed. For example: In dining room, Mr. Dursley got angry to Harry Potter and shouted to him because of the noise that always came in Harry' room every morning.

3. Message

It is the information that is delivered by the participant in communication, for example: "I have a fever, I can't attend the class this morning." So, in this case, you convey the information to your listener so that they can understand what you said.

4. Contact sign

It is the style of language that derives from the interaction between sender and receiver, for example: if you talk directly and having a conversation with someone, you use a verbal language. Besides, there is also a deaf sign language to interact with people who cannot use a verbal language.

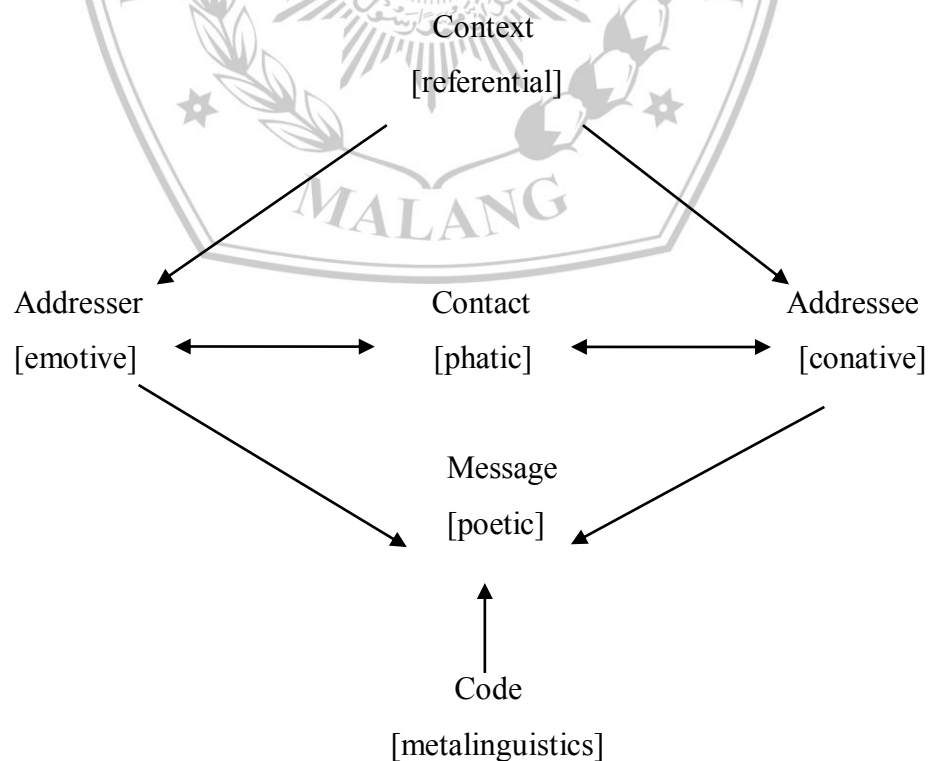
5. Code

It is the rules to structure a message that is used to convert information into another form of coherent symbol. As stated by Crystal (2008), in sociolinguistics, code defines as a neutral label for any system of communication such as language variety. So it may refer to a language that is spoken by people, for example: Bahasa Indonesia, English, Japan, Korean, etc.

6. Addressee

It is the person who receives the message, for example: your friend is telling you particular information and you listen to him/her. In this case, you are called as the listener or the addressee.

Picture 1.1



As Dell Hymes in Soeparno (2002: 9) developed those functions as follows :

1. To adapt with social norms (e.g. writing application letter, proposing a request, asking for permission, etc)
2. To express the impression about beauty, kindness, etc
3. To adjust social contact (e.g. greeting)
4. To organize self-behavior
5. To control attitude in commanding, intimidating, etc
6. To express feelings
7. To ask something to the other

2.3 Novel

Novel is a literary work which has some important elements that must be included within this work because it is a crucial thing in order to make a good written work. According to Abrams (2009), the term "novel" is now applied to a great variety of writings that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of *fiction* written in prose. A novel usually draws about a life story that has interaction or relationship with their environment and people around them.

One of the important elements in the novel is character. Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of

saying it—the dialogue—and from what they do—the action (Abrams, 2009). A character that has an important role in the story is called as a main character. A character may remain stable and does not has a change in emotional development throughout the story which is categorized as a flat character. In contrast, round character has well-development on the personality. According to Kristina Adams (2018), there are some types of characters :

1. Protagonist (main character), is the most important character in the story, for example in *The Great Gatsby*, Gatsby is the protagonist that always appears throughout the story.
2. Deuteragonist, is the second-in command to the protagonist. Also, this is the most important character because it always hangs around with protagonist.
3. Antagonist (villain), is the figure that causes the problem and it always against the protagonist.
4. Love interest, is the person that protagonist is destined to fall in love with. Usually, it is the secondary character.
5. Mentor, is the person that guides the protagonist through their journey. For example, in the Harry Potter novel, Dumbledore is the mentor character.
6. Narrator, is the person who tells the story
7. Secondary character, is the figure that join the protagonist for their journey.
8. Tertiary, is the figure who are not the central focus throughout story. Also, this character doesn't play an important role and rarely appears in the story.

2.4 The Synopsis of “Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secret” Novel

The author of this novel is J.K. Rowling. This is the second book of Harry Potter series. The novel was published in United Kingdom on 2 July 1998 by Bloomsbury and later, in the US on 2 June 1999 by Scholastic Inc. Harry Potter and the chamber of secret is a fantasy novel.

The story begins when Harry is spending his miserable summer with his only remaining family, the Dursley in Privet Drive. His uncle and aunt are planning to have a dinner party in their house. Harry doesn't allow joining the dinner and his uncle asks him to keep remaining silence at his room. Harry doesn't mind to obey his uncle orders. Harry is surprised by the presence of little magic creature that suddenly appears in his bedroom. Its name is Dobby, the house-elf. Dobby gives Harry a warning for not attending Hogwarts anymore because he says that there will be a terrible thing happens at Hogwarts. Harry politely disregards the warning. Dobby wrecks havoc in the kitchen, making the Dursleys get angry. Because of that, the Dursleys imprison Harry in his room for the rest of summer.

Harry looks at his window. He sees a shining moonlights and the sound of machine are coming closer to him. All of a sudden, a freckle-faced, red-haired are googling at him. He is Ron. Ron and his two brothers come to rescue Harry from the Dursley by riding a flying car. Harry is happy spending the rest of his summer at the Weasley home. When the summer holiday is about to end, Harry and the Weasley go to the Diagon Alley to shop for his school supplies. In the Diagon Alley, they meet Hermione and Hagrid. Harry also has two unfortunate

encounters. His first encounter is Lockhart, one of his famous teacher who demands to be in a photoshoot with Harry. The second encounter is Lucius Malfoy, the evil father of one of Harry's enemies, Draco Malfoy. Lucius almost starts a fight with Ron's father.

As Harry prepares to return to Hogwarts by passing platform $\frac{3}{4}$, he finds that he and Ron cannot enter to the train platform. The train has left. Then, they decide to use a flying car to Hogwarts. The car lands messily crashing to the Whomping Willow which is a planted tree at Hogwarts. Harry and Ron are given detentions by Proffesor McGonagall. Hermione lectures Harry and Ron about risking their own life. Harry helps Professor Lockhart to arrange the letters in his office. When doing his work, Harry hears an eerie voice that says "kill" but he suddenly ignores it. The next day, Harry is about to practice a Quidditch with his friends but suddenly the Slytherin come interrupting them. They claim that the Quidditchfield has been booked by the new Slytherin seeker, Draco Malfoy. On the field, Draco calls Hermione a mudblood. Ron gets angry, he tries to curse Draco but unfortunately the curse hit him back.

Harry, Ron, and Hermione are invited in Sir Nicholas' party. They meet Moaning Myrtel –a ghost that haunts a girls' bathroom- and they greet her. Ron starts getting bored in the party. They decide to go back to the Great Hall. When they walk down the hallway, Harry hears the same voice that he heard at Lockhart's office. Ron and Hermione do not hear anything but they keep following Harry's paces. They get surprised by the look on a petrified cat and some words written on the wall. It says "The Chamber of Secret Has Been

Opened.” Everybody on the school is alarmed. Harry, Ron, and Hermione are doing some research to the mysterious incident happens. They learn that fifty years ago a chamber at Hogwarts was opened and a student was killed.

Lockhart begins a dueling club. During the first meeting, Harry accidentally can speak to the snake. Harry’s ability frightens the students because only the Heir of Slytherin can speak parseltongue and responsible for opening the chamber. Once again, Harry stumbles upon the petrified bodies of Justin Finch-Fletchley and Nearly Headless Nick. At that day, Harry becomes a suspect of the incident happens at Hogwarts by his own friends. Determine to catch the culprit, Harry, Ron, and Hermione brew a polyjuice potion to disguise as Slytherin student to ask Draco Malfoy about the chamber. They find out that Draco is not the heir of Slytherin.

Harry finds a diary on the toilet which belongs to a ghost named Moaning Myrtel. The diary is empty. Harry writes his name in the diary. It writes him back. The diary says that it can tell the story of the Chamber of Secret. In the vision of diary, Harry meets Tom Riddle. Tom Riddle had accused Hagrid of opening the Chamber of Secret. The next day, Hermione and a Ravenclaw girl are found mysteriously petrified. Harry and Ron go to Hagrid’s hut. Hagrid led away by the Minister of Magic. Before Hagrid go, he instructs Harry and Ron to follow the spiders that can led them to find out the Chamber monster. Several nights later, Harry and Ron sneak into Forbidden Forest to follow the spiders. They meet the giant spider named Aragog. Aragog tells them the truth about the Chamber of

Secret. They discover that Hagrid was not the one who opened the chamber and the girl who was killed fifty years ago was Moaning Myrtle.

A few days later, Harry and Ron discover a piece of paper with description of a basilisk on it in Hermione's frozen hand. Basilisk is a monster within the chamber. The teacher announces that Ron's sister, Ginny Weasley has been taken into the chamber. Harry, Ron, and Lockhart go to the girls' bathroom to open the chamber using parseltongue. Lockhart accidentally curses himself that makes him amnesia. Ron helps him and let Harry enters the chamber by himself. Harry sees the Ginny's body laying down on the floor and also he meets Tom Riddle. Eventually, Tom Riddle is a younger version of Voldemort who has been enchanting Ginny through his journal. He asks Basilisk to attack Harry Potter. The phoenix comes to rescue Harry with giving him a magic hat that can produces a sword. Harry finally kills Basilisk using the sword and he sticks a basilisk fang through the diary, destroying Tom Riddle. After that, Ginny finally wakes up.

Harry explains everything that has happened to Dumbledore. In the middle of their conversation, Lucius Malfoy storms into the office with his house-elf, Dobby. Dobby is freed by Harry by tricking Lucius into giving Dobby a sock. Dobby is happy and he promises to always protect Harry Potter. Everything comes back to normal. Hermione is finally cured. They begin to leave Hogwarts for their summer vacation.